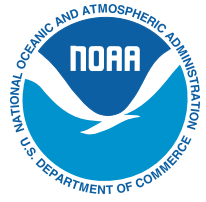


Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS)



North Atlantic



The person interviewing you today is conducting the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey. Information collected is kept completely confidential. You are protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Disclosure of your individual information to anyone other than survey personnel is a federal offense.

INTRODUCTION

Marine recreational fisheries contribute significantly to the quality of American life as an important source of fun and food as well as a major contributor to the economic well-being of coastal communities. Fishing is the second most popular form of outdoor recreation in the U.S., and today, millions of saltwater anglers make tens of millions of saltwater fishing trips each year. Any nature-based activity of this magnitude is expected to have a significant impact on the resource and produce substantial social and economic benefits to the nation.

Fishing is the second most popular form of outdoor recreation in the U.S.

In order to protect and enhance marine recreational fisheries for current and future generations, it is imperative that decision-makers have the information necessary to make wise management decisions. The Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) is the primary data source concerning marine recreational fishing activity in the U.S. The MRFSS data are used by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and State Agencies to consider the impact and importance of marine angling in fishery management decisions. *The better the data, the better the decision!*

ABOUT THE MRFSS

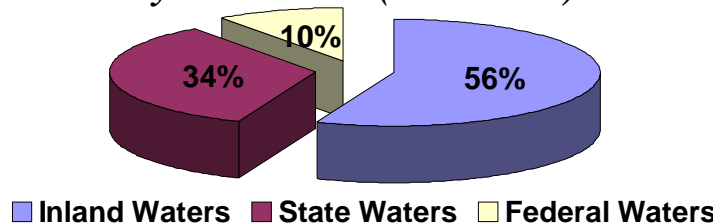
The MRFSS is a nationwide program developed in the late 1970s by leading statisticians and survey design experts to provide a timely and reliable database on marine recreational fishing activity. Thanks to the cooperation of conservation-minded anglers, the MRFSS now encompasses over 20 years of continuous standardized data and represents the most comprehensive, consistent, and scientifically credible picture of marine recreational catch, effort, and participation in the world. The strength of the MRFSS relies on two principles – consistency and comparability. By collecting nation-wide data in the same way since 1979, the MRFSS is used to identify notable changes in recreational catch and effort trends and evaluate the long-term implications of management measures.

The MRFSS identifies changes in recreational catch & effort.

The MRFSS is conducted in all coastal states of the U.S. with the exception of Texas, Alaska, and Hawaii. In all, the MRFSS monitors the angling activity of millions of marine anglers on over 52,000 miles of coast. The survey divides the nation into eight regions defined by similar ecosystems and/or management authorities (see front cover for regional map).

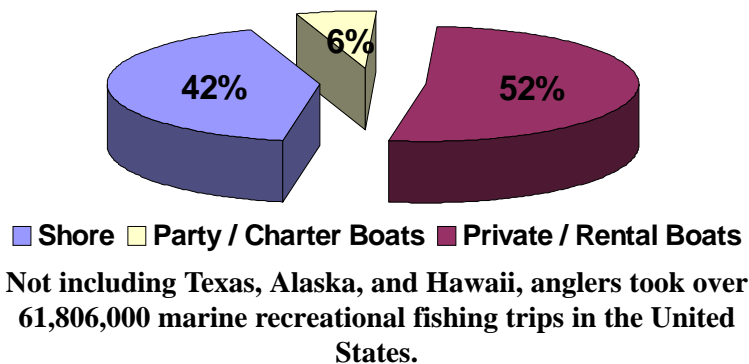
The MRFSS is designed as a complementary two-part survey: telephone and field. Numerous studies have proven this two-pronged approach provides more accurate information than a single survey could. This is because the telephone and field surveys are specifically designed to collect different yet compatible information. The telephone survey is a random sample of over 250,000 households each year and is used to identify households that contain saltwater anglers and estimate marine fishing effort. Catch information is NOT collected over the phone. To collect catch information, field personnel interview anglers (~145,000 in 1998) at thousands of fishing access sites around the country. Field interviews focus on the species, quantity, length, and weight of the catch and whether or not the catch was kept, or released alive or dead. The results of the two surveys are combined to produce an estimate of the total recreational catch by species.

Marine Recreational Fishing Trips by Area Fished (U.S. - 1998)



Inland Waters: Enclosed bays, sounds, inlets, rivers, gulfs, etc. with restricted exchange of water with open ocean.
State Waters: Open ocean extending 0 to 3 miles from shore, except West Florida (10 miles).
Federal Waters: Open ocean extending offshore from the outer edge of the State Waters.

Marine Recreational Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (U.S. - 1998)



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MARINE ANGLING

Marine recreational fishing supports diverse industries that provide goods and services to anglers. These include, but are not limited to: bait, tackle, boats and motors, fuel, charter and party boats, hotels, campgrounds, restaurants, and more. Because marine fisheries are so very important to many different user groups and support a variety of related businesses, managers are required to account for the social and economic implications of management options before making regulatory decisions. The objective is to sustain the resource while minimizing the hardship new regulations can cause. To fairly consider the recreational fishing community and supporting industries in this process, social and economic questions are periodically added to the base telephone and field surveys. These questions allow economists and social scientists to understand the overall value of recreational fishing to Americans, how new regulations will affect anglers' fishing behavior, and the economic benefits of marine angling to coastal communities and the nation. Although these questions are sometimes of a personal nature, they help decision-makers understand how management affects you, your peers, and the recreational fishing industry.

The objective is to sustain the resource while minimizing the hardship new regulations can cause.

HOW THE DATA ARE USED

The greatest accomplishment of the MRFSS has been to provide decision-makers the information they need to incorporate the importance and impact of marine angling into the decision making process. For example:

MRFSS data are used to:

- Improve the scientific understanding of many fish species resulting in improved stock assessments. For some species, the MRFSS is the only source of fishery data.
- Assess the magnitude and impact of marine angling, leading to more informed allocation decisions.
- Understand the value of marine angling and its economic impact on coastal communities, and to predict the social and economic implications of new regulations.
- Forecast demand for new angling facilities like fishing piers, marinas, and boat ramps, and to locate these facilities where they will be most effective.

MRFSS data also contribute to:

- Damage assessments for oil spills and other accidents that degrade recreational fisheries.
- Habitat conservation efforts important to the health of fishery resources.
- Inter-agency cooperation and regional management strategies, by providing decision-makers comparable data.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How does the NMFS ensure the quality of the data?

Experience in developing and implementing the survey has led to a host of effective quality controls that are now standard operating procedure for the MRFSS. For example:

- Interviewers are well trained before entering the field. Training on the survey process, interviewing skills, and fish identification continues throughout employment.
- New interviewers are observed in the field before receiving solo assignments and are then randomly observed on-site at least twice a year. Performance is continually evaluated.
- At least 10% of all field interviews on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are re-contacted by telephone to verify the data. That is why phone numbers are requested in the field.
- At least 10% of all telephone interviews are silently monitored by supervisors.
- Data entry programs prevent accidentally entering impossible and illogical values.
- All questionable catch and effort data are automatically flagged by computer and thoroughly investigated.

As you can see, great effort is taken to ensure decision-makers are provided with only the highest quality data.



How can the survey be accurate if I fish 3 or 4 times a week and I have never been surveyed?

There are simply too many marine anglers and too much coastline to monitor all saltwater fishing trips. The cost would exceed the entire National Marine Fisheries Service budget. Like most survey research, such as political polls, the MRFSS relies on random sampling. If a survey is truly random, there is no guarantee you will ever be interviewed. As a matter of fact, it is expected that some anglers will be interviewed two or more times a year and other anglers will never be interviewed.

Who conducts the MRFSS survey for the NMFS?

On the Atlantic coast north of Florida, the intercept survey is conducted by MACRO International, a large and experienced survey research company. MACRO also conducts the telephone survey for all MRFSS states and regions. In Gulf and Pacific coast states, the intercept survey is conducted by the Gulf and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commissions and their member states' marine fisheries agencies.

Do recreational anglers really affect fish stocks?

In 1998, over 7.5 million anglers harvested an estimated 195 million pounds of fish on 60 million marine recreational fishing trips. To exclude the impact of recreational anglers from management decisions would be irresponsible. For example, the table and graph below show that for 7 of the 10 species of fish most frequently harvested by recreational anglers in 1998, the recreational harvest exceeds the commercial harvest.

Can I access the MRFSS database and do my own queries on the data?

Most of the data used to create the charts and graphs in this booklet are available on this easy to use website - www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational. Just click on "do your own query" and go from there. You can access catch, effort and participation data and retrieve statistical estimates at the national, regional or state level.

What is the difference between caught & harvested fish?

"Harvested" refers to any fish not released alive, including fish used for bait or released dead.

"Caught" refers to the sum of all harvested fish and those fish released alive.

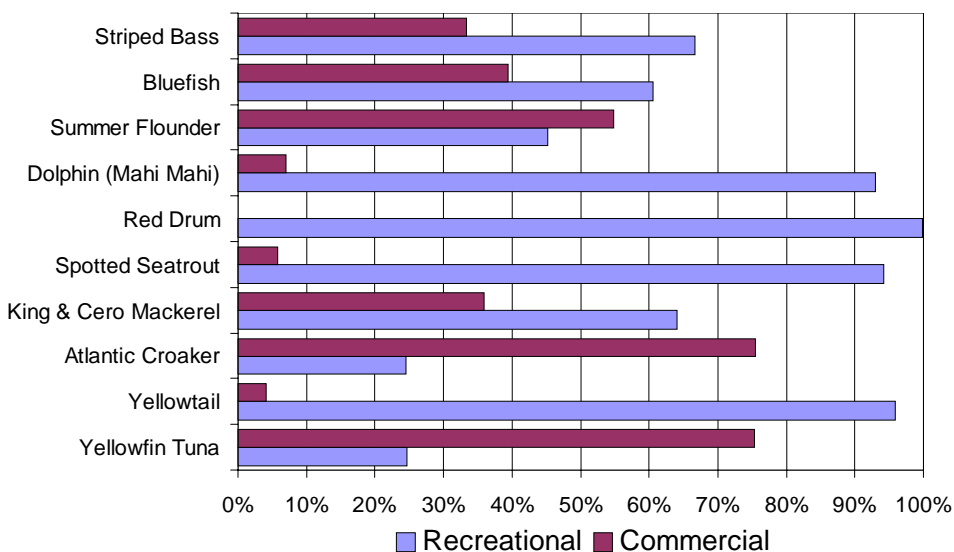
Do field interviewers report to enforcement agents?

No, they do not report to enforcement agents! The information you provide is kept completely confidential. You are protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Disclosure of your personal information to anyone other than survey personnel is a federal offense.



***Top Ten Species (by weight) Harvested by Marine Recreational Anglers:
Comparison With Commercial Sector by Harvest Weight (1998)***

	Recreational Commercial	
	(Harvest Weight X 1,000 lbs)	
Striped Bass	13,463	6,715
Bluefish	12,778	8,299
Summer Flounder	12,523	15,170
Dolphinfish	12,113	917
Red Drum	9,850	12
Spotted Seatrout	9,544	585
King & Cero Mackerel	8,721	4,881
Atlantic Croaker	8,213	25,304
Yellowtail	5,698	245
Yellowfin Tuna	5,607	17,124



PRECISION OF MRFSS RESULTS

The MRFSS was designed to collect data appropriate for generating catch and effort estimates at the regional level. In other words, the data could be used to estimate the number of bluefish (or other species) caught in a particular region like the North or Mid Atlantic. However, since 1979, there has been a growing need to generate reliable estimates at the state level and in some cases even the bay or county level. Estimates for these smaller units can contribute to the equitable allocation of marine fishery resources between states, as well as provide state, regional, and federal managers with better data to base their decisions on. Although the MRFSS budget has grown in the 1990s, resulting in larger sample sizes that meet state needs in some areas, generating precise estimates for state and sub-state levels sometimes requires more surveys be completed in that state, bay, or county than the MRFSS federal budget provides.

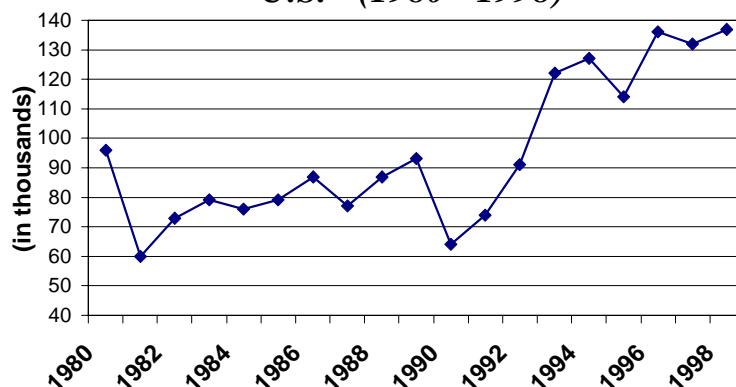
State partnerships help to improve the precision of MRFSS statistical estimates.

Some states have partnered with the NMFS and increased sample sizes through additional funding or use of state interviewers. The additional samples often target fishery issues important to that state and increase the precision of MRFSS statistical estimates.

THANK YOU!

The MRFSS team would like to thank the millions of anglers that have participated in the survey over the last 20 years. By spending a few minutes answering questions and allowing your catch to be examined, you are making a valuable contribution to marine fisheries management and are helping to ensure quality marine angling for future generations. We value your support and appreciate the crucial role you play in marine fisheries management!

Number of Completed MRFSS Field Surveys U.S. - (1980 - 1998)



U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service, F/ST1



1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910



Maury F. Osborn
MRFSS Program Manager

Statisticians - Dave Van Voorhees Ph.D., Alan Lowther Ph.D., & Tom Sminkey Ph.D.

Biologists - Terri Muller & Kirk Gillis

Economists - Amy Gautam Ph.D., Rob Hicks Ph.D., & Brad Gentner

FISH ILLUSTRATIONS

From: *McClanes Field Guide to Saltwater Fishes of North America* Edited by A.J. McClane © 1965 by Henry Holt and Co., Reprinted by permission of Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

(Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Croaker, Atlantic Mackerel, Black Rockfish, Blue Rockfish, Bluefish, Bocaccio, California Sheephead, Lingcod, Snook, Striped Bass, Weakfish, White Seabass, and Yellowtail)

From: *Fisherman's Guide - Fishes of the Southeastern United States* by Manooch, C. S., & Raver, D. © 1984 by Charles S. Manooch, III and Duane Raver, Jr., Reprinted by permission of Charles S. Manooch.

(Dolphin, Gag, King Mackerel, Red Drum, Red Snapper, Spotted Seatrout, and Summer Flounder)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Man with Permit, Girl with Red Drum - **Charles Gardner**: Boat Ramp, Beach Chair Anglers, Anglers on Rocks, Dad & Kids, Diver with Striper, Three Women with Codfish - **Kirk Gillis**: Charter Sportsmen - **Robyn Wingrove**: Black & White Map Insert - **North Carolina Sea Grant**: Back Cover - **Scott Taylor**: Biological Sampling - **NMFS**.

MRFSS Facts and Figures

Maine 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
STRIPED BASS	729	38	179	691	21.4"
ATLANTIC MACKEREL	728	571	329	156	11.3"
ATLANTIC COD	9	2	8	7	23.9"
BLUEFISH	2	2	15	0	27.2"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail).

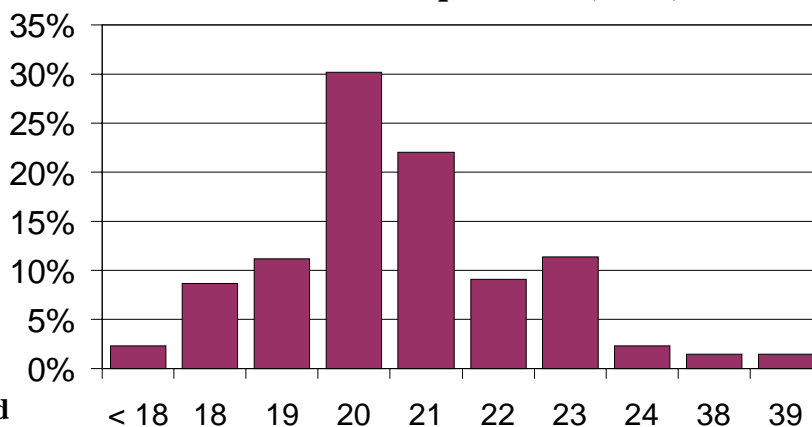
Striped Bass

Morone saxatilis



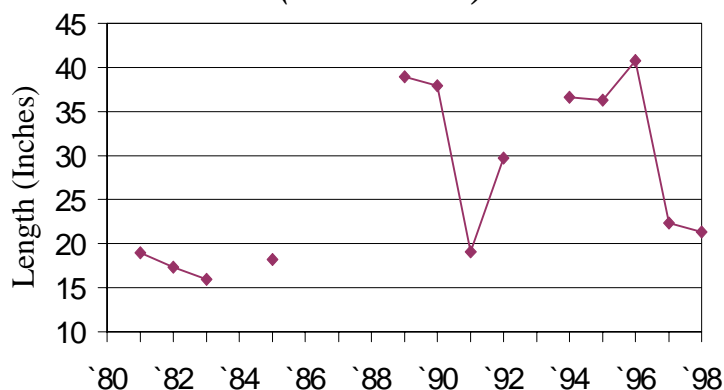
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 28 species of marine fish landed in Maine.

Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Striped Bass (1998)



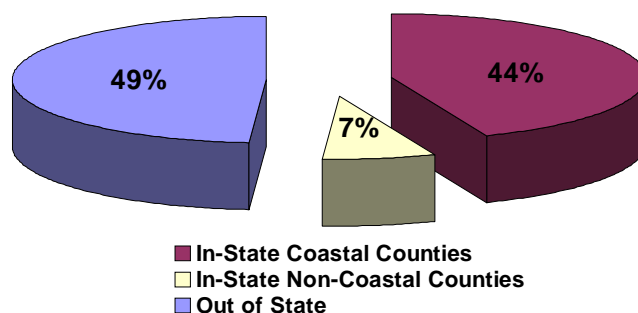
In 1998, over 52% of harvested striped bass averaged between 20 and 21 inches in length.

Average Length of Harvested Striped Bass (1981 - 1998)



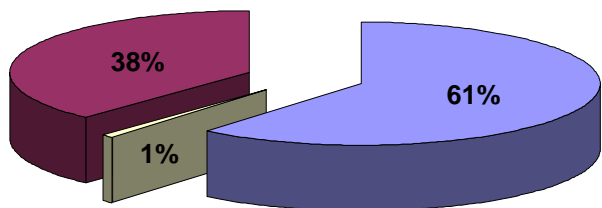
Missing data occurs for years in which harvest restrictions impeded the collection of length data.

Maine Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



In 1998, over 234,000 anglers participated in Maine's Marine Recreational Fishery.

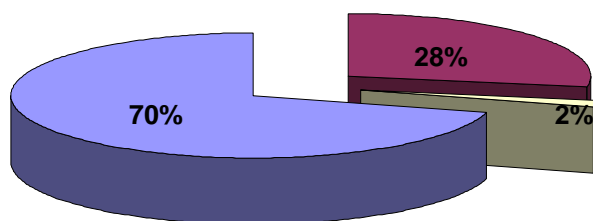
Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



Shore Party/Charter Boat Private/Rental Boat

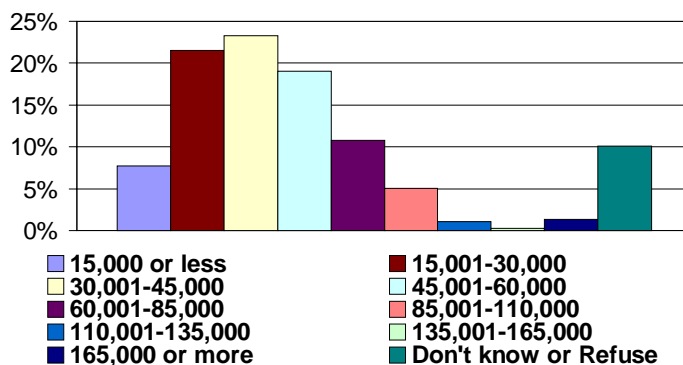
In 1998, anglers took nearly 676,000 saltwater fishing trips in Maine.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



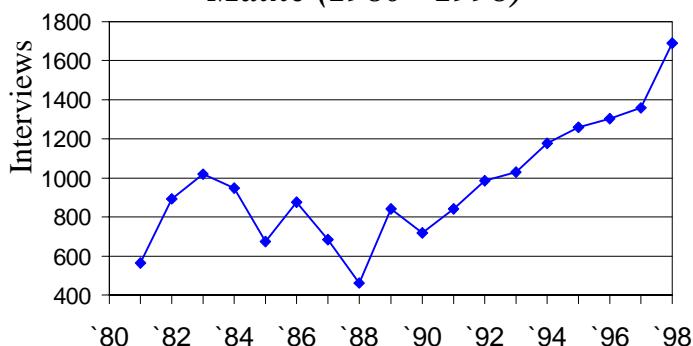
State Waters Federal Waters Inland Waters

Income Distribution for Maine Anglers (1994)



15,000 or less 15,001-30,000 30,001-45,000 45,001-60,000 60,001-85,000 85,001-110,000 110,001-135,000 135,001-165,000 165,000 or more Don't know or Refuse

Number of Completed Field Surveys Maine (1980 - 1998)

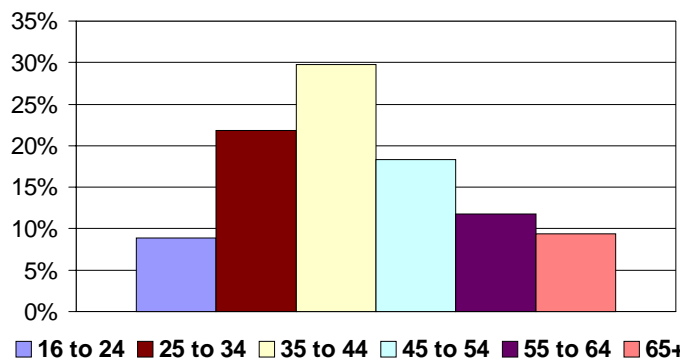


In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 1,690 surveys in Maine.

Large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased the total MRFSS sample size.

In 1998, contributions by the Maine Department of Marine Resources increased the number of completed field surveys by 147% over the base MRFSS. Maine Department of Marine Resources personnel also conduct the field survey.

Age Distribution of Maine Anglers (1994)



16 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44 45 to 54 55 to 64 65+

MAINE MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Maine Department of Marine Resources (DMR)

Bruce Joule, Marine Recreational Fisheries Coordinator
(207) 633-9500

www.state.me.us/dmr/recreational/homepage.html

Maine DMR Rules and Regulations

(207) 633-9500

www.state.me.us/dmr/recreational/anglerregs.html

New England Fishery Management Council

(978) 465-0492 www.nefmc.org

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

(202) 289-6400 www.asmfc.org

MRFSS Facts and Figures

New Hampshire 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
ATLANTIC MACKEREL	328	255	198	73	12.7"
STRIPED BASS	249	6	114	243	35.0"
POLLOCK	142	63	38	79	10.2"
ATLANTIC COD	75	24	99	51	21.7"
WINTER FLOUNDER	41	29	26	12	12.9"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail).

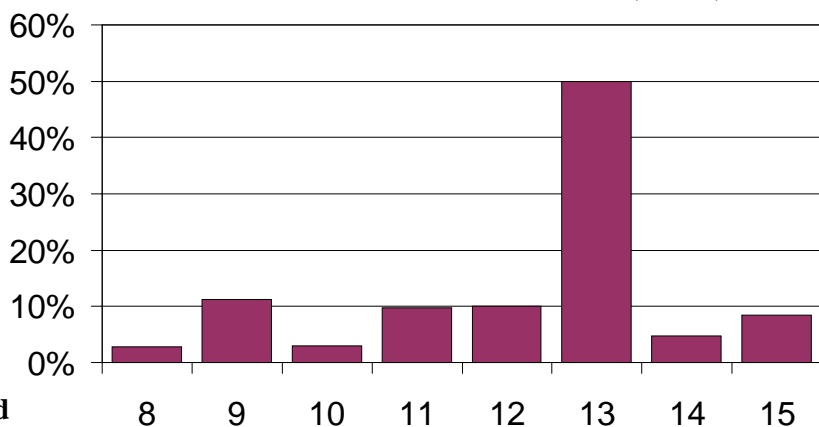
Atlantic Mackerel

Scomber scombrus



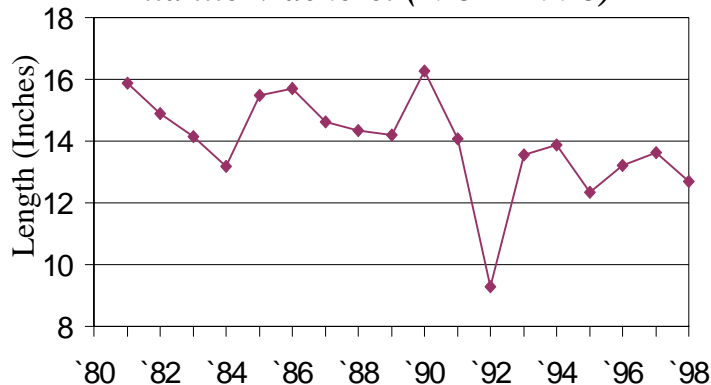
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 35 species of marine fish landed in New Hampshire.

Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Atlantic Mackerel (1998)

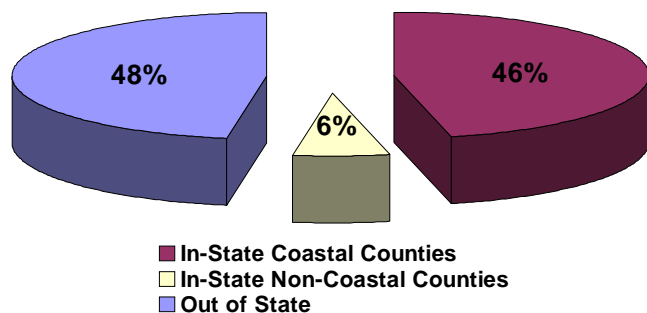


In 1998, 50% of harvested Atlantic mackerel averaged at 13 inches in length.

Average Length of Harvested Atlantic Mackerel (1981 - 1998)

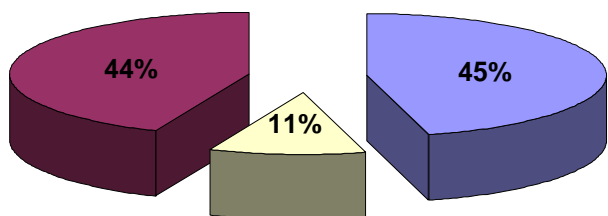


New Hampshire Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



In 1998, nearly 123,000 anglers participated in New Hampshire's Marine Recreational Fishery.

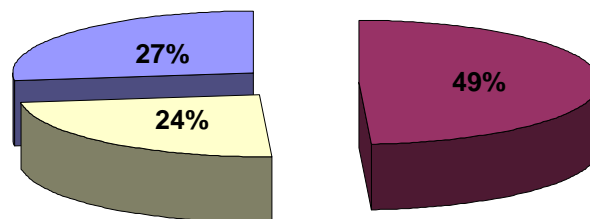
Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



■ Shore ■ Party/Charter Boat ■ Private/Rental Boat

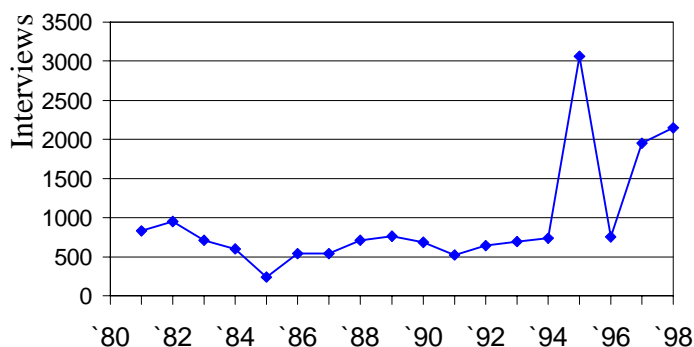
In 1998, anglers took nearly 277,000 saltwater fishing trips in New Hampshire.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



■ State Waters ■ Federal Waters ■ Inland Waters

Number of Completed Field Surveys New Hampshire (1980 - 1998)

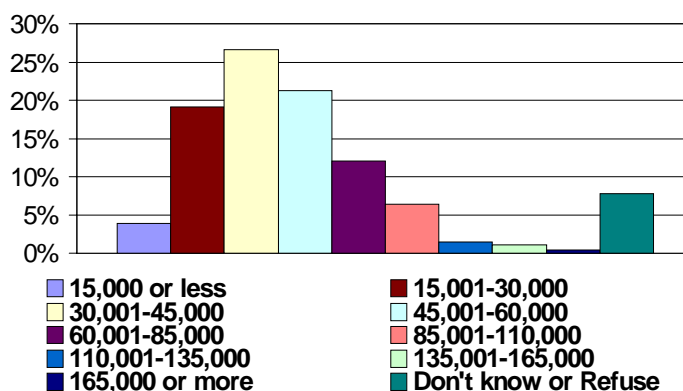


In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 2,147 surveys in New Hampshire.

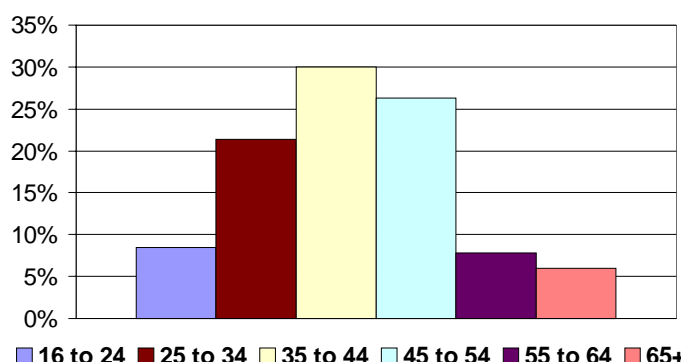
Large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased the total MRFSS sample size.

In 1998, contributions by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department increased the number of completed field surveys by 322% over the base MRFSS. New Hampshire Fish and Game personnel also conduct the field survey.

Income Distribution for New Hampshire Anglers (1994)



Age Distribution of New Hampshire Anglers (1994)



NEW HAMPSHIRE MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

**New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
Marine Fisheries Division**

Douglas Grout, Marine Recreational Fisheries Contact
(603) 868-1095

www.wildlife.state.nh.us/Fishing.htm

NH Marine Rules and Regulations

(603) 868-1095

www.wildlife.state.nh.us/Fishing.htm

New England Fishery Management Council

(978) 465-0492 www.nefmc.org

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

(202) 289-6400 www.asmfc.org

MRFSS Facts and Figures

Massachusetts 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
STRIPED BASS	7,392	208	2,974	7,184	32.5"
ATLANTIC COD	928	370	2,448	558	25.5"
BLUEFISH	747	237	1,555	510	24.1"
SCUP	744	322	277	422	9.9"
SUMMER FLOUNDER	618	383	776	234	17.2"

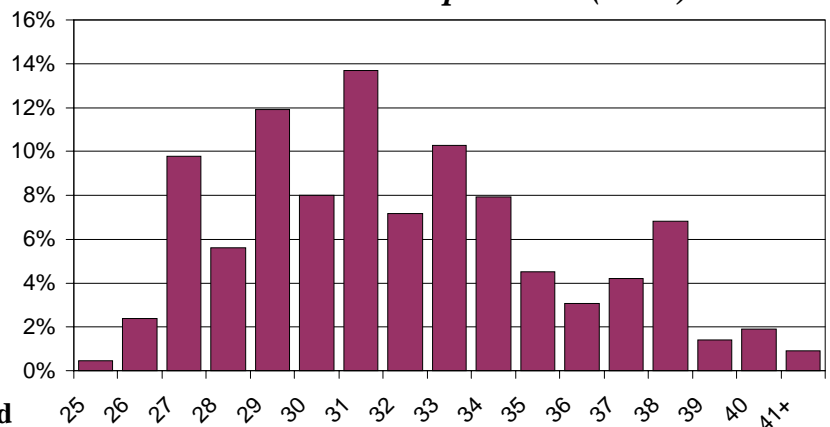
Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail).

Striped Bass
Morone saxatilis



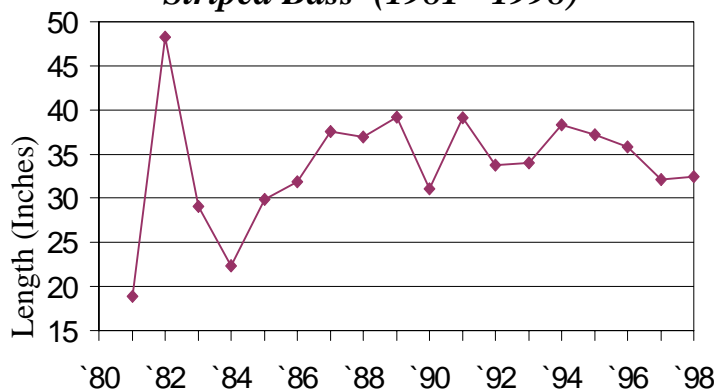
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 70 species of marine fish landed in Massachusetts.

Length Distribution (in inches)
Harvested Striped Bass (1998)



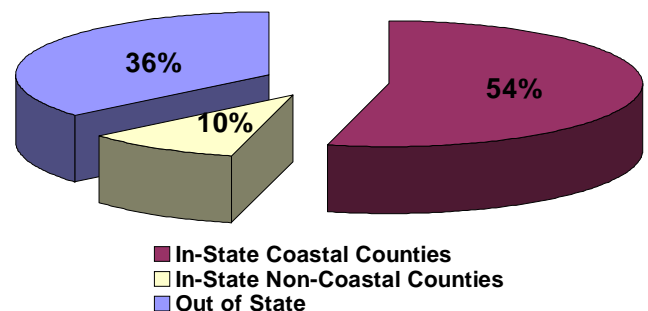
In 1998, over 50% of harvested striped bass averaged between 29 and 33 inches in length.

Average Length of Harvested Striped Bass (1981 - 1998)



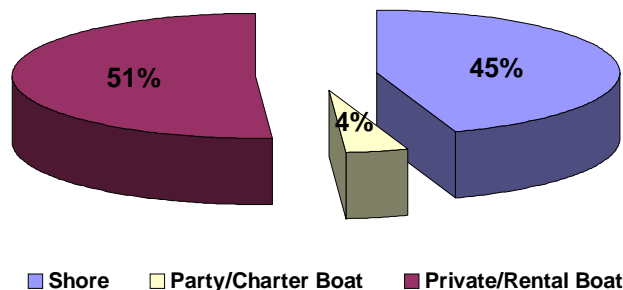
The average length for striped bass in 1982 is based on relatively few observations and should be viewed with caution.

Massachusetts Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



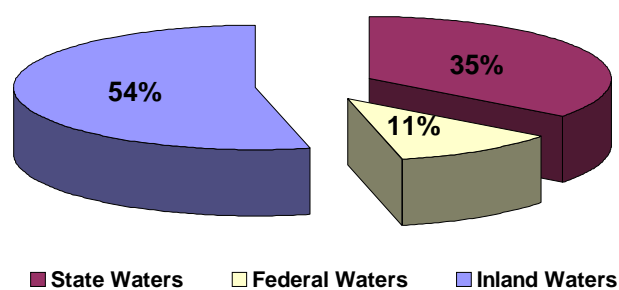
In 1998, nearly 635,000 anglers participated in Massachusetts' Marine Recreational Fishery.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)

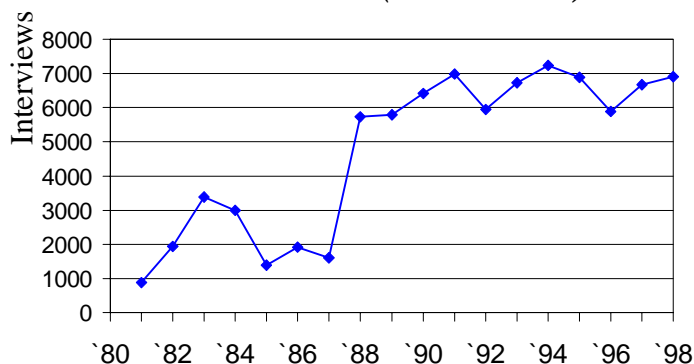


In 1998, anglers took nearly 3.5 million saltwater fishing trips in Massachusetts.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



Number of Completed Field Surveys Massachusetts (1980 - 1998)

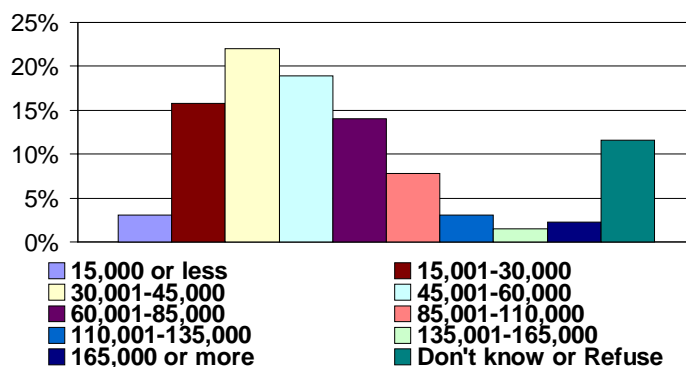


In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 6,896 surveys in Massachusetts.

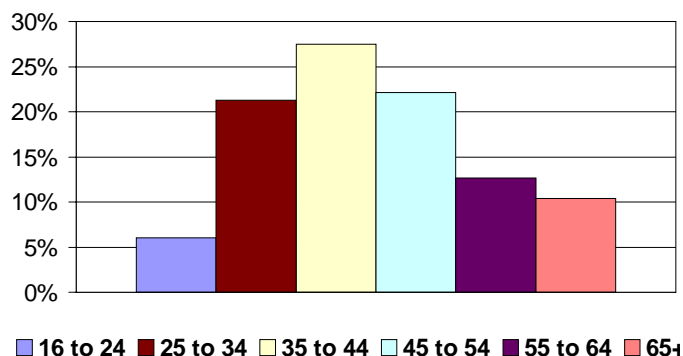
Large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased the total MRFSS sample size.

In 1998, contributions by the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife increased the number of completed field surveys by 231% over the base MRFSS.

Income Distribution for Massachusetts Anglers (1994)



Age Distribution of Massachusetts Anglers (1994)



MASSACHUSETTS MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) - Marine Fisheries - Paul Diodati
(617) 727-3193 x364

www.magnet.state.ma.us/dfwele/dmf/dmfrecin.htm

Massachusetts Saltwater Fishing Rules and Regulations - Kevi Creighton
(617) 727-3193 x377

www.magnet.state.ma.us/dfwele/dmf/dmfabstr.htm

New England Fishery Management Council
(978) 465-0492 www.nefmc.org

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
(202) 289-6400 www.asmfc.org

Massachusetts Div. of Marine Fisheries Field Stations
Gloucester (978) 282-0308 Martha's Vineyard (508) 693-4372
Cape Cod (508) 563-1779 Law Enforcement (800) 632-8075

MRFSS Facts and Figures

Rhode Island 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
STRIPED BASS	658	45	672	613	35.0"
SUMMER FLOUNDER	640	395	786	245	17.2"
BLUEFISH	397	194	931	203	18.3"
TAUTOG	147	56	316	91	18.2"
WINTER FLOUNDER	55	38	58	17	14.6"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail).

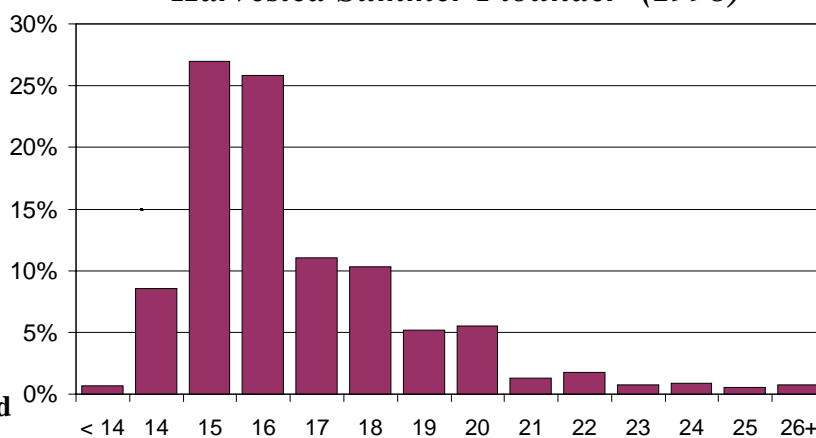
Summer Flounder

Paralichthys dentatus



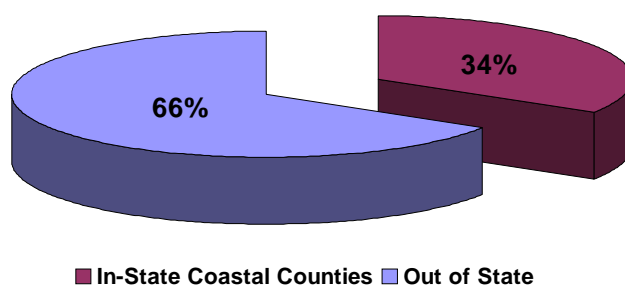
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 70 species of marine fish landed in Rhode Island.

Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Summer Flounder (1998)



In 1998, nearly 53% of harvested summer flounder averaged between 15 and 16 inches in length.

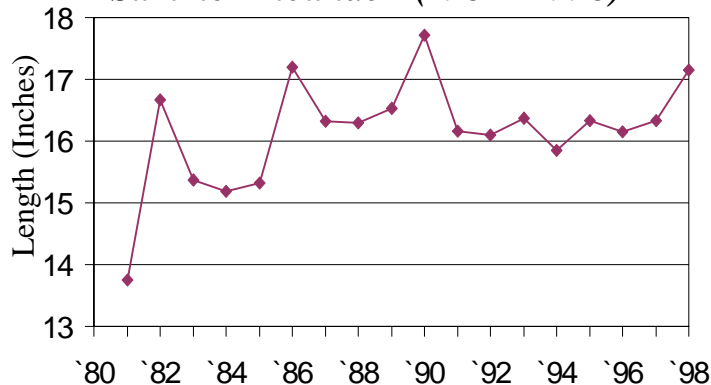
Rhode Island Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



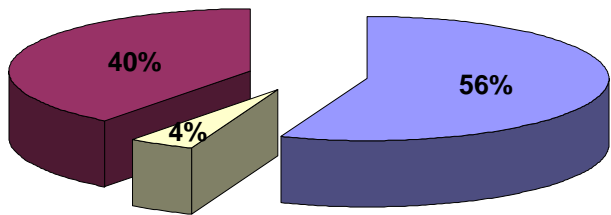
All of RI is considered "coastal."

In 1998, nearly 283,000 anglers participated in Rhode Island's Marine Recreational Fishery.

Average Length of Harvested Summer Flounder (1981 - 1998)



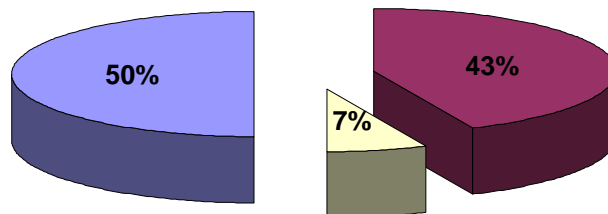
Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



Shore Party/Charter Boat Private/Rental Boat

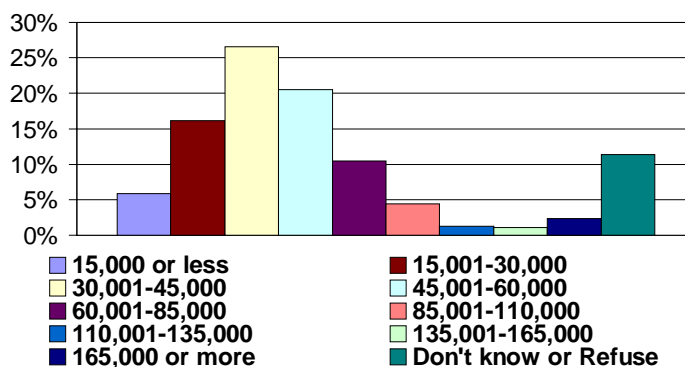
In 1998, anglers took over 1.1 million saltwater fishing trips in Rhode Island.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)

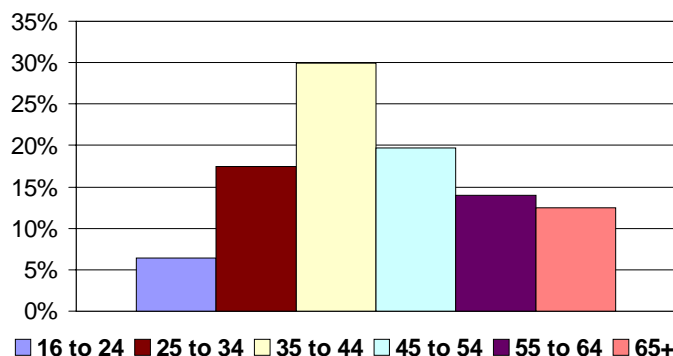


State Waters Federal Waters Inland Waters

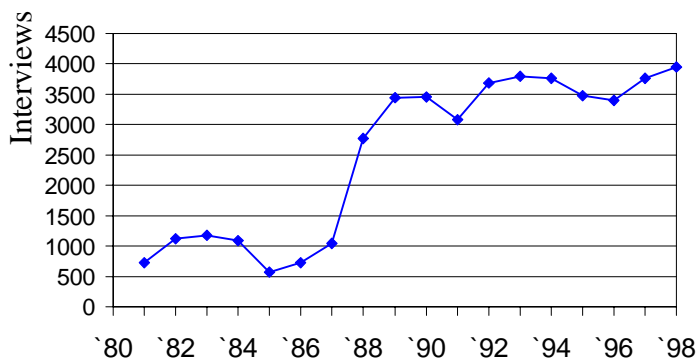
Income Distribution for Rhode Island Anglers (1994)



Age Distribution of Rhode Island Anglers (1994)



Number of Completed Field Surveys Rhode Island (1980 - 1998)



In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 3,946 surveys in Rhode Island.

Large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased the total MRFSS sample size.

In 1998, contributions by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management increased the number of completed field surveys by 308% over the base MRFSS.

RHODE ISLAND MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

Najih Lazar or Tim Lynch

(401) 789-3094

www.state.ri.us/dem

Rhode Island Saltwater Fishing Rules and Regulations

(401) 789-3094

www.state.ri.us/dem/regs.htm#FandW

New England Fishery Management Council

(978) 465-0492 www.nefmc.org

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

(202) 289-6400 www.asmfc.org

MRFSS Facts and Figures

Connecticut 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
STRIPED BASS	1,090	64	990	1,026	32.7"
BLUEFISH	791	387	1,125	405	13.1"
SUMMER FLOUNDER	530	261	448	268	16.6"
SCUP	357	190	143	167	9.2"
WINTER FLOUNDER	320	235	275	85	13.6"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail).

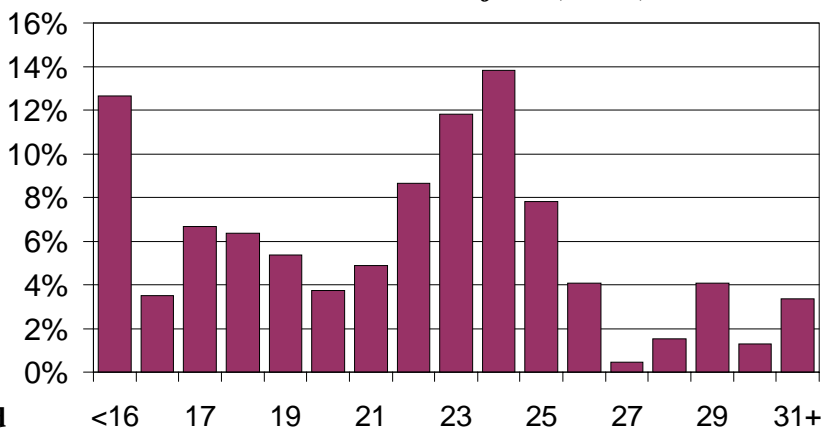
Bluefish

Pomatomus saltatrix



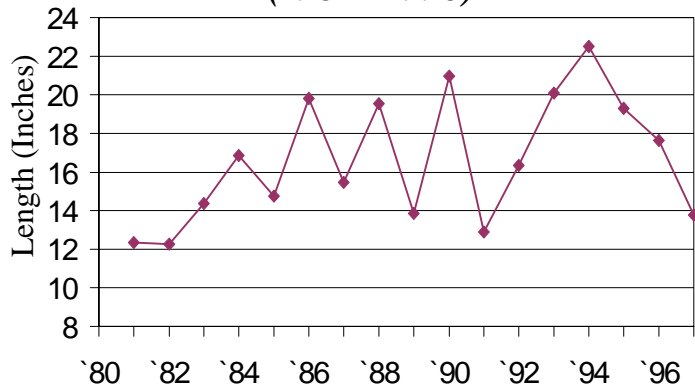
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 40 species of marine fish landed in Connecticut.

Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Bluefish (1998)

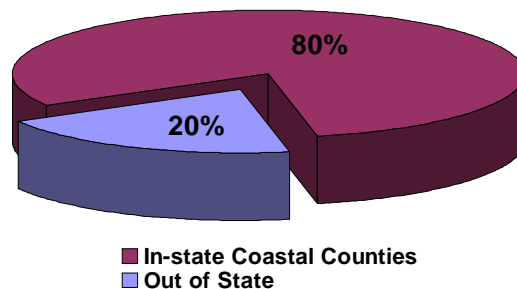


In 1998, over 42% of harvested bluefish averaged between 22 and 25 inches in length.

Average Length of Harvested Bluefish (1981 - 1998)



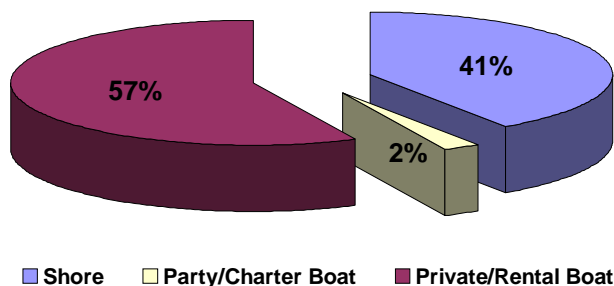
Connecticut Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



All of CT is considered "coastal."

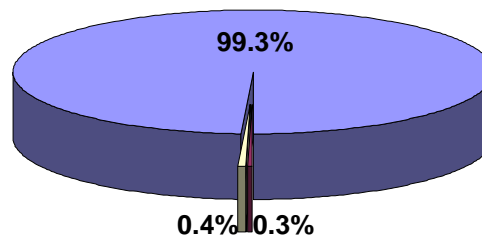
In 1998, over 363,000 anglers participated in Connecticut's Marine Recreational Fishery.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



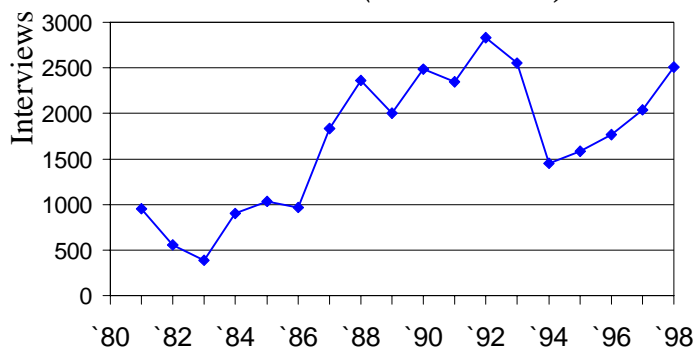
In 1998, anglers took nearly 1.3 million saltwater fishing trips in Connecticut.

Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



All of Long Island Sound is considered inland waters.

Number of Completed Field Surveys Connecticut (1980 - 1998)

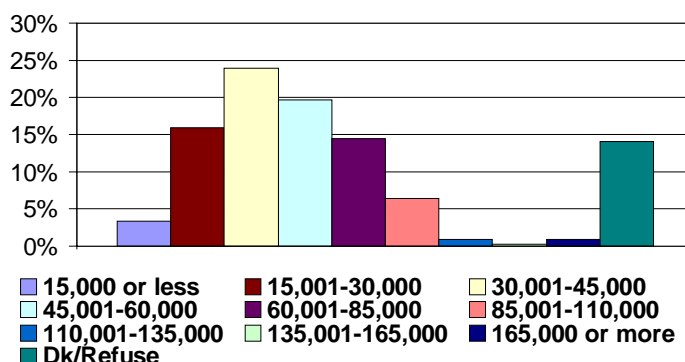


In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 2,510 surveys in Connecticut.

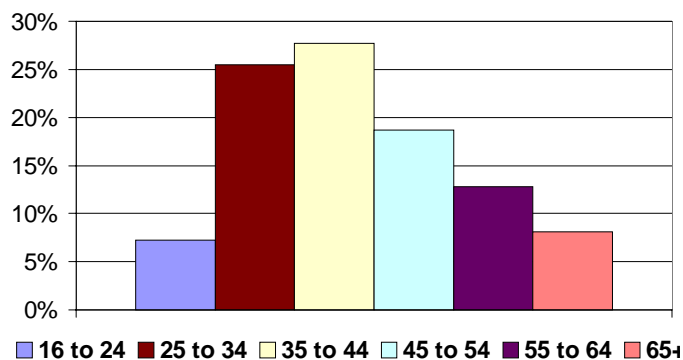
Large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased the total MRFSS sample size.

In 1998, contributions by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection increased the number of completed field surveys by 118% over the base MRFSS. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection personnel also conduct the field survey.

Income Distribution for Connecticut Anglers (1994)



Age Distribution of Connecticut Anglers (1994)



CONNECTICUT MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) - Marine Fisheries Division
(860) 434-6043

<http://dep.state.ct.us/burnatr/fishing/fisherie.htm>

Connecticut DEP - Marine Fisheries Rules and Regulations

(860) 434-6043

<http://dep.state.ct.us/burnatr/fishing/angler.htm>

New England Fishery Management Council
(978) 465-0492 www.nefmc.org

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
(202) 289-6400 www.asmfc.org



Check Out These Great Web-Sites

Prepare for Your Next Fishing Trip

Tide Predictions by State and Area - <http://co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/tp4days.html>
 U.S. Weather Forecasts by City - <http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/ccus.html>
 Marine Weather Forecasts - <http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/marine/marine.html>
 Moon Phases & Sun or Moon Rise and Set Times - <http://aa.usno.navy.mil/AA>
 Winds, Currents & Water Temperatures - www.ndbc.noaa.gov/Maps/wrldmap.shtml

Recreational Fishery Data Sources

Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey - www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational/
 Recreational Fisheries Information Network - www.psmfc.org/recfin
 Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program - www.accsp.org

General NMFS Information

NMFS Headquarters - www.nmfs.gov
 Office of Intergovernmental & Recreational Fisheries - www.nmfs.gov/irf/irf.html

NMFS Regional Offices

Northeast Regional Office - (978) 281-9300 www.nero.nmfs.gov/ro/doc/nero.html
 Southeast Regional Office - (727) 570-5301 www.caldera.sero.nmfs.gov
 Northwest Regional Office - (206) 526-6150 www.nwr.noaa.gov
 Southwest Regional Office - (562) 980-4000 <http://swr.ucsd.edu>

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